

THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1864.

FALMOUTH, KENTUCKY, Sept. 29, 1864.

Editors of the Frankfort Commonwealth:—

The Louisville Journal, now and then, works itself into spasms about small matters. The Daily of the 27th September, has a short editorial devoted to affairs in Pendleton. "Minions of Lincoln," "lawless and oppressive exactions," "tyranny," "despotism," "outrages," dance through it equal to Tam O'Shanter's ghosts.

Some "prominent Unionist" of the county has excited the wrath of the brave editor. Under this excitement he hurls his paper pellets at Lincoln and his minions, doubtless to the entire satisfaction of that "prominent Unionist." Men of this stripe are daily and hourly hurling their gas and paper pellets at "Lincoln and his hirelings," with as much good will as the rebels in arms, with ball and shell! They are doing well their part in the effort to destroy this Union. And they are prominent Unionists! Union with what, and with whom? Union with Jeff. Davis and his sympathizers! "Negro on the brain" has become a chronic disease! They like the negro a great deal better than the poor white man! They talk about liberty! They are for enslaving the poor white man!

They talk about liberty of the press and of speech! Do you suppose, if Kentucky was thrown into the Southern Confederacy, there would be any liberty of speech, or the press, on the negro question? There never has yet been any of it in the seceded States, and if they succeed there will be less. There never has been any of it in Kentucky until now; and that is what excited Jeff. Davis' minions! Let them get Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy, we will then see the hypocrisy of their cant about free speech and free press. The poor white man, who will permit himself to be deluded into the support of the party that is endeavoring to dissolve this Union, and to throw Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy, deserves to be a slave. He places himself below the negro, because he is supporting those who think more of the negro than they do of him. These men only want the use of the poor white men to enable them to carry their infamous purposes. But I must return to the outrages in Pendleton.

Horses have been impressed in Pendleton; and men who voted for "Unionists" were pointed out. Now, I venture that the very men who gave this information did not lose a single horse. And, so far as I know, no prominent rebel Unionist—that is those who call themselves Unionists by preeminence, and who have never furnished a soldier to the Union army, but who have taken their sons out wherever they could—has lost a single horse. What are the facts? Horses were needed to mount infantry. Probably about forty or fifty were impressed in this county. Certificates were given in all cases. The horses will be paid for, to all persons who prove their loyalty. Those who cannot prove their loyalty will get no pay. This is the whole head and front of the offending. Why then shall the Journal lash itself into fury? And why should "prominent Unionists" be writing such ebullitions of wrath?

The whole plan of the rebel sympathizers is, to raise excitement against the Administration. Truth is wholly disregarded. You hear from their lips no word of denunciation of rebellion. They intend to dissolve this Union. He who does not see that this would be the result of the election of the Chicago nominees, is woefully ignorant of facts. They will, however, never be elected. Mark that!

PENDLETON.

The Covington Emeute.

The leading anti-Union organ of this State, the Louisville Journal, is striving to make capital out of a little emeute that occurred in Covington a few days since, when George E. Pugh undertook to make a speech at a McClellan and Pendleton meeting, one of the officers of which at least was a blatant secessionist. The facts are as we give them below, copied from the statement made to the Cincinnati Gazette, and which we are assured is essentially correct,—palliating rather than overstating Pugh's conduct. Pugh was drunk. The Journal can make the most of such affairs; but we can tell it, the soldiers will not quietly hear themselves and officers abused by such rebels as George E. Pugh, even with the Journal to back him.

Mr. Pugh started out by declaring that our victories were mere telegraphic lies, used to keep spirit and courage up among the Abolitionists. He stated that Kentucky was ruled by a tyrannical hand, and indulged in very insulting and sneering remarks about the soldiers—spoke of "Beet Butler" and "Brut Burbridge," and used many other ungentlemanly and vulgar epithets. There were quite a number of soldiers of the Invalid Corps from the Main Street U. S. General Hospital present, and when they heard such officers as Gen. Butler and Burbridge vilified, were, of course, quite indignant. A soldier from Sherman's army who had received a terrible wound in the face from a rebel bullet, shouted out, when he heard Mr. Pugh characterize the rebels as Southern brethren: "I have been there, they put a bullet through my jaw, and I don't consider them 'brethren,' but I consider you a traitor." Mr. Pugh retorted in a very vulgar style, and soon the soldiers became very much exasperated, and but for the counsel of a number of Union citizens, would have probably attempted to inflict personal violence upon the speaker. At this point in the meeting, the shouts of the soldiers and a few Union men who were present, for Lincoln and Johnson, were so loud and continued, that Mr. Pugh found it impossible to make himself heard, and retired from the stand. The crowd began to disperse, when some of the soldiers tore down the speakers stand, and placing the boards around the McClellan pole, set fire to them. The pole did not burn very fast, and was finally chopped down with axes.

Soldiers Voting Law.

We subjoin the law enabling the soldiers of Kentucky to vote for President and Vice President of the United States:

An act regulating the manner of soldiers voting for Electors of President, and Vice President of the United States, within and without this State.

Be it enacted, Sec. 1. That all qualified voters of this State who shall be in the actual military service of the United States, or of this State, either within this State or without the same, on the day of the next Presidential election, shall be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage at the election to be held pursuant to law on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November next, for the election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, at any voting precinct in this State, whether resident therein or not, and those at that time, out of the State, at the several posts, camps, or places where the regiment, or battery of artillery, or part of a regiment, not less than one company, under a separate command, to which such voters belong, may be, on that day, as fully as if such voters were present at the several precincts in this State in which such election may be held, and in which such voters would be entitled to vote, any provisions of law now in force to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That the word "company," as used in this act, shall not be held or construed so as to prohibit the members of any company or battery of artillery present for duty at any post, camp, or place in which such company or battery may be stationed, from exercising the privileges authorized by this act, although the members of said company or battery of artillery so present, shall be less in number than the minimum number required to organize a company or battery of artillery.

Sec. 2. To carry into effect the provisions of the preceding section, elections may be held at the several posts, camps, or places in said section mentioned, which elections shall be conducted, so far as practicable, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, in the manner prescribed by the election laws of this State.

Sec. 3. The vote shall be taken by regiments wherever it is practicable to convene the larger part of the regiment, and the three ranking officers of each regiment shall act as judges of the election—otherwise the vote shall be taken by companies, and when taken by companies the three ranking officers in each company of infantry, cavalry or battery of artillery, shall act as judges of the election held under this act. In case of the absence, or inability, or refusal to act of any of the officers hereinbefore named, their duties as judges of election shall be performed by the officer or officers next in rank. The officer highest in rank, acting as judge of election, in such company, or regiment or battery of artillery shall be chairman of the board of judges. The judges of each company, or regiment, or battery of artillery shall make a separate canvass and statement of the result, in writing, of the votes cast by such company, or regiment, or battery of artillery as hereinafter provided. The regimental and staff officers of each regiment shall be entitled to vote at the polls opened in any company of the regiment to which they belong.

Sec. 4. The officers who shall act as judges under this act, shall appoint a qualified voter to act as clerk of the election.

Sec. 5. Previously to receiving any votes, the judges and clerk of the election shall severally take an oath or affirmation, that they will support the constitution of the United States, and of the State of Kentucky, and will impartially perform their duties as judges or clerk, according to law, and will earnestly endeavor to prevent all fraud, deceit, or abuse in conducting the same; said oath or affirmation shall be either printed or in writing, or part printed and partly written, shall be subscribed and rank given by the person taking the same, and may be administered by either of said judges, and shall be annexed to, and returned with, the poll lists, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 6. The polls of the election shall be opened and closed at such hours as the judges shall agree upon: *Provided*, That sufficient time shall be given for all voters in the regiment, company or battery, to vote.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of each judge of elections, and the privilege of each voter, to challenge any person offering to vote, when he shall know, or have any reason to suspect or believe that such person is not a qualified voter, and to every person challenged by any judge or qualified voter, one of the judges shall administer an oath that he will true answer make to all questions touching his residence and qualifications as a voter at the election, and the same questions in substance shall be put and the same proceedings had, as may be required at general elections in this State.

Sec. 8. The judges shall see that order is maintained, and that each voter be permitted to go to the polls and vote, without intimidation or restraint, for the men of his choice.

Sec. 9. The clerk shall keep correct poll lists, containing the names of all the persons voted for, and the names of all the persons voting, and the county of his residence opposite his name and vote, or a majority of them, and the clerk, as correct and true accounts of the proceedings therein mentioned.

Sec. 10. After the polls are closed, the judges shall canvass the votes cast, and shall make a statement of the result in writing, at the close of the poll list; and said statement shall be signed by the judges and clerk, in accordance with the provisions of this act and of the law relating to the general elections of this State, and shall certify whether or not the election was free, and the voters permitted to vote without illegal constraint or force, and if any illegal influence or constraint was used to influence the voters or any of them, to state the facts fully in the certificate. Such poll shall be counted or rejected, in whole or in part, as from the facts stated the board of examiners shall deem just. Said poll lists, so certified, shall, under seal, be transmitted to the Governor. One copy of the aforesaid statement, duly certified to be correct by the judges, or a majority of them, shall, under seal, be transmitted to the Secretary of State, and a like copy to the Attorney General. Said poll lists and certificates may be transmitted by mail or otherwise, and the officer receiving the same shall certify on the envelope containing it, the mode by which it came, and its condition when received—stating whether the same came sealed or open, and whether or not it had been sealed.

Sec. 11. Any person who shall vote at any election held under this act, who shall not be a qualified voter under the laws of this State, shall be proceeded against, in all respects as though he had, in the same manner, violated the election laws within the boundaries of this State, at any general election, and be punished accordingly.

§ 12. The poll lists or certificates aforesaid, when received by the Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General, and in the absence of either of them, the Auditor, or any two of them, shall in all respects be examined, and the voters therein set down and counted as a portion of the votes of this State precisely the same as those received from the board of examiners of poll books of a county in this State; and said voters shall, in all respects, be as legal and valid as those for the same purpose, cast at any precinct within the State.

§ 13. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to prepare suitable blanks for carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and transmit a sufficient number, together with a copy of this act, accompanied with such extracts from the general election laws as may be necessary to enable the judges to perform their duties under this act, to the captain or commanding officer of each company, and battery of artillery, with such printed instructions as he may deem necessary.

A Catholic organ on McClellan's Record.

The Freeman's Journal—a Catholic organ, published in New York, and edited by Mr. McMaster, and which has been the most persistent advocate of the rebellion and denouncer of the Administration for its efforts to suppress the insurrection and preserve the Government—says of Gen. McClellan's letter of acceptance:

There is in Gen. McClellan's letter a subject of remark in regard to its modesty and good taste. It is addressed to the public, but it had its inspiration in the echoes of a narrow coterie, whose adulation of their idol has shut out from his ears, during months past, every accent of sober judgment and of honest warning. That platform was beggarly enough, God knows. It was not a Democratic platform! But it was a condition fixed for his acceptance or for his rejection of the Chicago nomination. We put it directly to Gen. McClellan, appealing to the honor he had as simple Captain McClellan, that he must accept this platform, or reject the nomination. Let him not consult Belmont or Barlow, or Marble, or any other feeble incapable, about it! Let him judge on the judgment of Captain McClellan of the First United States Cavalry, who, if not rich, nor promised riches was a gentleman. He cannot accept good on false pretenses—and a Democratic nomination is good!

McClellan talks of his record! Monstrous insult to the Democracy! His record includes some of the vilest acts of Lincoln's despotism. It includes arbitrary arrests. It includes coercion of States. It includes imprisoning Judge Merrick, a Judge of the Federal Courts, for doing what he was bound to do, issuing a writ of habeas corpus! The damning record stands, a record of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. Gen. McClellan appeals to this record! On it, every freeman, with one spark of manhood, must condemn him.

We avoid long articles. We close here, for this week. "McClellan on his record"—we argue not, we denounce, and we resist! "On his record" he is more dangerous to the liberties of the country than Lincoln is! We spurn his record! We flout his record! He is no democrat! He has rejected the nomination of Chicago, because he has rejected the conditions on which it was issued. If he is an honorable and a truthful man, he must withdraw his acceptance of a nomination that he has sought to separate from its conditions! On his programme we know he cannot carry two States of all the late Union.

The Louisville Democrat vs. The Louisville Journal.

We have recently given—says the Louisville Union Press—some quotations from the "Journal" showing its opinions of the leading McClellanites of this State no longer since than August, 1863.

Occasionally these Wickliffe Democrats, who are now loud-mouthed for McClellan, would strike back in the face of the Journal quite vigorously. The Journal denounced Wickliffe and Harney, and Wolfe and Bullock, as secessionists and rebels of the meanest sort. Not only so, but the Journal proved that its denunciations were well deserved, and the people sustained the Journal at the polls. The Wickliffe-secession ticket was overwhelmingly defeated.

Occasionally the editor of the Democrat would give the Journal "a piece of his mind" quite plainly, and in one of his replies to the Journal he thus "pitches in" to the "Conservative" wing of the McClellan party:

We cannot waste much time on the miscellaneous quibblings of the Louisville Journal. Half the time since this rebellion broke out he has been a secessionist, according to his showing now.

He was for an armistice, that a National Convention might be called, and was willing that such a body should divide the Union, if need be, rather than go to war.

He approved Magoffin's refusal to furnish troops upon the call of the President.

He advocated the armed neutrality of Kentucky, "with the construction of independence."

He counseled our Generals to surrender their swords to somebody, if the President undertook to arm negroes.

He said that the man who would refuse men and money if this war was perverted into a war on slavery, felt, thought and acted as a patriot.

Look at all this and read the Journal now. Nearly all it has been secession, according to its doctrine now. Indeed, the whole Union party of this State have been, for the most part, secessionists all the while, the editor of the Journal now being judge. Since he has gone over to the Abolition camp his eyes are opened, and he now sees clearly that all the doctrines he has been preaching are secessionism. All Democrats are secessionists; so he now concludes, having been so taught by the new school he has just joined.

When the public want to know what is secession and what is patriotism we shall not go to Abolitionism to learn, especially not to a late convert. We would even prefer the master of the school, the New York Tribune, to the Louisville Journal.

Was there Collusion with the Rebels.

The author of the aforesaid article is represented as in every respect a worthy and reliable man. His production has been before the public for two weeks, and we have seen no attempt to invalidate it.

To the Members of the National Union Club, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen: I am in possession of your note, in which you ask me if I remember having made certain assertions at the rooms of the National Union Club in January last, on my return from the rebel lines, in regard to General George B. McClellan and Clement L. Vallandigham, and desiring to know if I would reiterate said statement.

I recollect perfectly well having made certain statements in regard to the two persons named, and in presence of several members of the Club.

In response to you inquiry if I would repeat said statement, I will answer you by saying: First, That while the battle before Richmond, Virginia, in 1862, was still progressing, and immediately after Gen. McClellan had fallen back from before that city, in company with a friend, an officer in the rebel service who was prevented from joining his command in the night in question, on account of a wound received at the battle of Seven Pines, and being provided with a special permit from the War Department at Richmond, I visited the fortifications around Richmond, and advanced to a distance of about two miles north of that city, where we met Col. Gayle, of the 12th Alabama (rebel) Regiment, who was a particular friend of the officer in whose company I was; also Lieut. Col. Pickens of the same regiment, with whom I had the advantage of a personal acquaintance. The Colonel was superintending the disinterment of a number of cases of U. S. rifles which lay buried in the ground and in rows the soil, heaped over them as if they were graves. Four of the cases of rifles were already unburied when I reached the spot, and I had the (to me unpleasant) satisfaction of handling some of those guns, which had already been taken out of those cases.

I heard Col. Gayle say that the internment of these guns was known at the War Department (Rebel) even before McClellan's retreat from before that city.

On the inquiry of my friend and Dr. Kelly, of the rebel army, from Colonel Gayle, if he thought it had been intended that said guns should fall into the hands of the Confederates the Colonel answered in the affirmative, and concluded by saying, "Mac's all right."

Not more than a hundred yards distant from this spot Lieut. Col. Pickens pointed out to me a number of ambulances—two hundred and ten in number—and said he had assisted at their capture, and that when captured, the horses belonging to said ambulances were hitched, some to trees and some to the rear of the ambulances. As I was then in the employ of the United States, it was my business to gather as much information in regard to military matters as possible, and on my inquiry of Col. Pickens if he thought these ambulances had been intended to be in the same "bargain" as the rifles, he said: "I don't see what else they should have been intended for, for they were just where you see them, and the horses hitched as you see them, while the fight was going on right here."

Presently some whisky was handed round, and we all drank a toast to "Little Mac."

About the month of April of the same year, as I was going from Richmond to Mobile, in company with Lieut. Wiltz and Dr. Knowl, of Missouri, and Dr. Fontleroy, of Virginia, the two latter gentlemen being of the rebel General Price's staff, we met with Brigadier General Watson, of Alabama. Gen. Watson said in my presence that then, or at any time after the war, he could give satisfactory proof that George B. McClellan, of the Federal army, at the outbreak of the rebellion, and during the preliminary arrangements for the organization of the Confederate army, had offered his services to the Confederate Government, but that as the Confederate Government had resolved to give rank in preference to officers formerly in the United States service, according to seniority of rank, they could not give to McClellan what he desired, as other officers ranked him in seniority; and that McClellan, having become offended at this, then offered his services to the United States.

In December, 1862, I had occasion to call on Governor Shorter, of Alabama, who was then sojourning at the Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama. Governor Shorter introduced me to General Watson, who was present. The General recognized me immediately. And, as the Governor resumed a conversation with another person in the room, I while in conversation with the General, had occasion to refer to our trip to Mobile, and I purposely brought about the conversation in reference to General McClellan, and General Watson reiterated the statement he had previously made in regard to McClellan.

In regard to Clement L. Vallandigham, the Ohio traitor, I will say that during his sojourn at Richmond, he was repeatedly closeted with Jeff. Davis, James A. Seddon, the rebel Secretary of War, and Judah P. Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of State.

During my visit to Richmond at that epoch, I learned from reliable sources (rebel officials) that this Ohio traitor had pledged his word to the rebel authorities that if the Democratic party at the North succeeded in electing their candidates at the next Presidential election, he would use all his influence to obtain peace on the basis of a recognition of the Confederate States as a separate and independent government.

Moreover, during my stay at Richmond, having called on Mr. Benjamin, the Secretary of State, with a view to obtain an interview on business of a private character, I was told by an official in attendance at the Department of State—who, of course, believed me to be a loyal Confederate—that it was uncertain when I could chance to see Mr. Benjamin; and that as the visitor of Mr. Benjamin was Mr. Vallandigham, whom the official styled the "Ohio refugee," the conference might be protracted to a late hour. On that day, although I waited until after the hour for transacting business at that department, I did not get to see Mr. Benjamin.

At that time divers were the rumors in private circles among the rebels, that Vallandigham had pledged himself to the Confederate cause. Of this the War Department at Washington was informed in a report made by me and other Government agents.

Great was the expectation of the rebels during my last visit within their lines, if this Vallandigham faction succeeded in electing their candidate to the Presidency.

Let it be remembered that this Vallandigham faction are the men who seek to elect Geo. B. McClellan to an office which none but loyal men should fill.

Very respectfully, yours, &c., EMILE BOURLIER.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1864.

A SUPERIOR REMEDY.—We can conscientiously recommend to those suffering from a distressing cough, Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam.

It gives relief almost instantaneous, and is without disagreeable to the taste. There is no doubt but the Mellifluous Cough Balsam is one of the best preparations in use, and is all that its proprietor claims for it. We have tried it during the past week, and found relief from a most distressing cough.—For sale by Druggists.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. June 27, 1864—336—tw&wlv.

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal household—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS.—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$ 4 00

Weekly, per year..... 2 00

The terms are low, and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves.

Address, A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Kentucky.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } ss.

United States of America } High Leonards, } D. No. 189.

Whereas, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of April, A. D., 1864, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging in substance that said Hugh Leonard since the 17th day of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences, announced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes." And that said Hugh Leonard, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz: 55 barrels of whisky and five hundred dollars in money in the hands of Lawrence Tobin, and delivered by said Tobin to the marshal.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same have been seized and are now in the custody of the marshal of said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before said District Court, to be held at the City of Louisville, in and for said district, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D., 1864, then and there to interpose their claim, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D. J. W. TEVIS, U. S. Attorney. August 31, 1864.—wlt.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE Medical Department.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL Session will commence on the first Monday in October, 1864, and continue four months.

BENJAMIN R. PALMER, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

J. LAWRENCE SMITH, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

THEODORE S. BELL, M. D., Professor of the Science and Practice of Medicine.

LEWELLYN POWELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetric Medicine.

J. W. BENSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty.

LEWIS ROGERS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

GEORGE W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

THOS. P. SATERWHITE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

For further information or circular address J. W. BENSON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty. Louisville, Sept. 12, 1864.—wlt.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!!

SHRYOCK & REA

HAVE leased the Carriage Manufactory of Benjamin & Quin, and are prepared to execute all orders for new work in the neatest, most substantial, and promptest manner.

Every description of Carriage and Buggy Repairing executed in the very best style.

They solicit patronage, and promise to give satisfaction. Terms, Cash. Frankfort, June 25, 1864—335—3m.

A CARD.—REMOVAL.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

V. KALTENBRUN

AS removed from his old stand on St. Clair street, Frankfort, to his own residence on Main street, adjoining JAMES R. WATSON'S Restaurant and Boarding House, where he will continue the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, of the very best quality, and of the latest fashions.

He returns his grateful thanks to the citizens of this community for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and he pledges himself to use every exertion in his power to merit the confidence of those who have honored him with their patronage.

He respectfully solicits orders in his line of business, and pledges himself to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made.

Frankfort, Aug. 4, 1864—332—6m.

POPULAR LOAN: Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. CUSTOM HOUSE.

CERTIFICATES being now ready, I will receive subscriptions for Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of Seven and Three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money; said Notes being convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

W. D. GALLAGHER, Depository United States, August 5, 1864—333—tw&f.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

The notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15, on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury. SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OF LOUISVILLE, KY., AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS. August 8, 1864—334—tw&tw2.

ATTENTION! OFFICERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE FOR KENTUCKY, SPECIAL ORDERS No. 120.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.

First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EIGHTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections,—political, general and local intelligence.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

It is stated that Admiral Farragut has been appointed to the command of the North Atlantic Squadron. If this is true, it means business. Wilmington and Richmond may look out.

It is stated that Major Gen. Hooker has been assigned to the command of the district, embracing Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Over six hundred Canadian riflemen and four cannon have been sent from Montreal to Windsor, C. W., to prevent any further rebel raids on lake commerce.

Gen. Sheridan has definitely ascertained that the rebel loss, during his several battles and skirmishes with Early, up to their defeat at Fisher's Hill, was 10,550.

We are under obligations to Mr. J. T. Gray, merchant of this place, for files of late Eastern papers. Mr. Gray has laid in a very fine and select stock of goods, which he will be in receipt of in a few days.

It is announced by authority from Washington that all the reports about Georgia peace proposition are without foundation.

Louisiana is now a free State. The official returns of the vote on the new Constitution foot up for the Constitution 6,836; against it, 1,566. Gov. Fabn has issued a proclamation declaring the Constitution the law of the State.

Ex-Gov. Dennison of Ohio has been appointed Postmaster General, vice Hon. Montgomery Blair, resigned. Mr. Dennison has accepted the appointment. No better man could have been appointed.

The Board of Aldermen of New York city passed a resolution to have the streets of the city illuminated in honor of our recent victories. Mayor Gunther vetoed the resolution! He is an anti-Union Chicago platform advocate, and can see nothing to rejoice over in the victories Sherman, Sheridan, Farragut and Grant have achieved!

The Supreme Court of New Hampshire has decided that a law passed by the last Legislature of that State allowing the soldiers to vote is unconstitutional, and that the veto of the Governor was issued too late to be of any effect. The people of Maine also, by an overwhelming majority, have sanctioned the constitutional amendment giving to the soldiers of that State the right of suffrage.

From Gen. Burbridge.

A gentleman who left Mount Sterling on Friday morning informs us that on the previous night an ambulance arrived at that place with two wounded men, from Pound Gap. They reported that General Burbridge had met the rebel force at the Gap, fought and whipped them, taking a large number of prisoners, and eight pieces of artillery. It was further reported that Gen. Burbridge had advanced to Abingdon, Virginia, and destroyed the Salt Works near that place. We presume we shall have official news in a few days.

The Southern rebels have given another instance of their disregard of honor and honesty. In the exchange of prisoners agreed upon between Hood and Sherman, Gen. Stoneman was to be exchanged for the rebel Gen. Govan. Sherman gave up Govan, but the rebels, having got their man, refused to release Stoneman! Infamy and falsehood are but other names for rebel authorities.

Soldiers' Vote for President.

The anti-Union organs claim that the soldiers are generally for McClellan. On the 26th September we gave all we could gather from our exchanges for two days previously.

Since then we have kept a record of all the statements of soldiers' voting that we have noticed, and they aggregate: For Lincoln, 11,078; for McClellan, 1,026.

The fact can not be denied, with any regard to truth, that, in 1861, Gen. George B. McClellan, the nominee of the Chicago Convention, used all his powers as General-in-Chief, to prevent Lovell H. Rousseau and others from raising Union troops in Kentucky. He did prevent it for a long time, and thousands of the young men of Kentucky were seduced into the rebel army, that but for McClellan's course, would have been in the Union army. Had not General Rousseau gained audience with the President, and obtained authority direct from him, McClellan would have let Buckner capture Louisville, and obtain control of Kentucky. He played the same game with East Tennessee, and fastened a tyranny upon that people of unheard-of cruelty, until Burnside relieved them in 1863.

Let those who doubt these facts apply to Gen. Rousseau.

Under the heading "Prophetic," the anti-Union "Democratic organs are again circulating the forgery purporting to be an extract from a speech said to have been delivered by Mr. Webster, March 7, 1850, in Faneuil Hall. It has been, time and again, shown that Mr. Webster never uttered the language ascribed to him, nor any thing approximating it; and yet with unblushing impudence the anti-Union organs reiterate and republish the forgery.

A terrific tornado passed over Mattoon, Ill., September 24. Buildings were blown down and a loaded freight train on the Illinois Central, going north, was lifted bodily and overturned. Seven of the cars were smashed to splinters. One car was carried half a mile. Bales of cotton, hogheads of tobacco, barrels of flour and fragments of cars are strewn over a large extent of country. No one was hurt.

A rebel correspondent at Washington writes to a rebel paper:

Mr. Lincoln has before him a proposition from Georgia for a peace, which he can have in ten days if he will.

No doubt, by recognizing the rebel Confederacy, and disgracing the Union soldiers by a dishonorable yielding to Jeff Davis' demands, he could have a peace in ten days, and it would continue about ten days.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express puts afloat this falsehood:

Mr. Lincoln has refused to see Mr. Tracy, the Commissioner from Union prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia.

There is not a word of truth in the statement.

A destructive storm of wind and hail, says the Wheeling Register, a few days ago visited that section of country lying about eighteen or twenty miles below Pittsburgh, passing over a portion of the Economy farm, where it played sad havoc. Both the blade and ears of the corn were cut from the stalk, the pumpkin vines were cut to pieces and blown away and the pumpkins badly damaged, and the cabbage literally cut to pieces. The Gazette is assured by officers of the Pittsburgh boat that the hail drifted three feet deep in several places, and the cabbage was cut much finer than it could be cut with a knife.

If the Kentuckians, who went into the ranks of the rebels, and who under the lead of Bragg and John Morgan and others, have invaded and ravaged their own State, were here to-day, how would they vote? For the Wickliffe-Harney ticket? For the no more men and no more money candidates? Yes! Every man of them!—*Louisville Journal*, August 3, 1863.

That's what the Journal averred on the day of the August election, 1863. And we ask, if that class to which the Journal referred then, were here at the November election, how would they vote? For the Wickliffe-Guthrie ticket? For the Chicago anti-Union platform and its nominees? "Yes! Every man of them!" Are not all the home rebels and all those who have returned from the rebel army for the Chicago anti-Union platform and its candidates? If any are not, they are "few and far between."

Why does not the committee appointed by the Chicago anti-Union Convention to inform the nominees of the party shown them, perform its whole duty, and relieve the New York News. It notified McClellan, but has never notified Pendleton! Why? The News is urgent to know. Is it because he will truthfully explain the Chicago platform?

Washington Hunt's Resolution as presented to the National Democratic Convention was as follows:

Resolved, That in the future as in the past, we will adhere with unwavering fidelity to the Union and Constitution, and INSIST ON MAINTAINING THE NATIONAL UNITY, as the only solid foundation of strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a frame work of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, Northern and Southern.

Washington Hunt's Resolution as adopted by the National Democratic Convention was thus modified:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unwavering fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution, [1] as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Governor Bramlette left the Capital on Monday last for the mountains. He will not leave the mountains until he has set them in a blaze for McClellan. Gov. Bramlette is deservedly an especial favorite with the men of the mountains. They have especial reason to know that he is true if there is holding sympathy of his race like a beast of prey, lying steadily up through every year a store of bitterness for other years, and finally, at his three score and ten or three score and fifteen, preparing for the close of his most unhappy life by an attempt to betray his country into the power of an accursed rebellion. The thought of what he has been and is, must be a coal of fire in his brain, and an enraged adder in his heart. One would think that he might well rejoice at growing bald, for he must feel as if every hair of his head were a serpent, like the hair of the Euphemides.

We pity this old man almost as much as we loathe and abhor him. There cannot live, as Sir Wm. Temple says, a more wretched being than an ill-natured and malignant old man, who is neither capable of receiving pleasures, nor sensible of doing them to others. We advise him, old as he is, and peevish, ulcerated, and querulous as his mind may be, to try to reform, and at least make a sacrifice to God of the Devil's scanty savings, lest in his last hour black despair shall sit like a screech owl over his head. —*Louisville Journal*, July 29, 1863.

Will he tell the noble mountaineers that, in voting for McClellan, they must vote for Pendleton, the traitor member of Congress from Ohio, who "thinks his God that he never voted or gave a dollar to aid the Union armies." That on all occasions he has voted and spoke against paying, clothing and feeding and reinforcing the noble mountaineers who had gone into the Union army to put down the rebellion and preserve the Government?

Will he tell them, that Pendleton will have to be voted for with McClellan? That Pendleton on the floor of Congress has advocated the rebellion, and received the thanks of that black traitor Judah P. Benjamin? That Pendleton from the first has been with Vallandigham, Wood, Seymour &c., for the acknowledgedment of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and the creation of a Northwestern Confederacy?

Will he tell them, as in all truth and honest frankness he should, that the Chicago platform is a fraud and a cheat? That it was manufactured to suit the views and opinions of the authorized commissioners of Jeff Davis, who were over the river in Canada? That in voting for McClellan they must vote for and endorse that platform and Pendleton?

Will the Governor tell the noble mountaineers that in persuading them to vote for McClellan he is persuading them to vote side by side with Wickliffe, and the others who last year he endeavored to persuade them were traitors and rebels? Will he tell them that every one of the "Wickliffe-Harney no-more-men-or-money party" are now for McClellan? Will he tell them that Wickliffe and party say they have not changed? And that, as they would not come on to their side, Guthrie, Prentice, Bramlette and their conservative party have gone to Wickliffe and Harney, and are now hale fellows well met on the anti-Union Democratic Chicago platform?

Bonne Bouche.

Ex-Gov. Charles A. Wickliffe, our readers all know, was the leader of the party which last year took open ground against the Union party, and adopted as their platform the Vallandigham and Wood platform: "Peace on any terms," and the acknowledgement of the independence of the South. Mr. Wickliffe ran as the candidate of the Kentucky peace party for Governor, and proclaimed as the programme of himself and his adherents, opposition to voting any more money or any more men to put down the rebellion. The soldiers in the field were not to be paid or fed; and they were to be left where they were, at the mercy of the traitors and insurgents.

The Louisville Journal, at that time was still showing Union colors, and used to take some hard tilts at Mr. Wickliffe. One of these—a perfect *bonne bouche*—appeared on the 29th of July, 1863, and is given below. We do not intend to add any word of comment. Readers know that at Chicago the Wickliffe party and the Journal's party amalgamated—miscellaneous, each agreeing to be counted and known only as half a party—each man to give only half a vote. Since that the Journal is gratified at opportunities of announcing Mr. Wickliffe's appointments to canvass for the Chicago peace anti-Union platform, and urging the people to go and hear him. Just read the nice morsel:

We did not think it worth while either to listen to Mr. C. A. Wickliffe's speech on Monday night or to get a report of it. We heard that he was excessively vindictive in his denunciation of us. We can readily believe it. He is all bitterness. Take away his bitterness, and there wouldn't be enough of him left to make a small lap-dog. He was a bitter young man, and he is a bitter old one. He first brought himself into notice half a century ago by eating off a gentleman's ear, and it would seem as if the ear, saturated with the venom of the fangs, had been festering and rotting upon his stomach ever since, making his breath and his words a public nuisance. All the secretions of his body are in his biliary ducts and his gall-bladder. He is incapable either of cherishing attachment or being the object of it. He has no more genial feeling than a hyena or a ghoul. His soul is a spider that sucks poison from all things alike. It would seem as if, like Spencer's impregnation of Envy, he were always chewing a toad, from the manner in which venom is forever dripping from his jaws, whilst inwardly he "chews his own man." The hate that coils in his soul has its echo in his voice, and his photograph in his face. A thousand disappointed hopes and blasted expectations revel and rage and madden in the hell of his bosom like so many fiends in their own scarce fiercer hell.

Mr. Wickliffe, during some brief periods of his life, has been thrown by his hopes of aggrandizement, into co-operation with true and enlightened statesmen, but he has always felt himself ill at ease in their company and made haste to escape from it. He has felt at home only among malignant and destructive. How melancholy it is to contemplate such a being in comparison with a man like John C. Genderson, the one overflowing with all the best and noblest thoughts and affections of our nature, enjoying happiness and diffusing it around him, and giving up his great and enthusiastic

soul to the promotion of the greatest good of his country and of mankind, and the other brooding ever upon evil thoughts, vile antipathies, and fell conspiracies, trusting nobody and trusted by nobody, envying the good and fearing the rivalry of the bad, gentle sympathies of his race like a beast of prey, lying steadily up through every year a store of bitterness for other years, and finally, at his three score and ten or three score and fifteen, preparing for the close of his most unhappy life by an attempt to betray his country into the power of an accursed rebellion. The thought of what he has been and is, must be a coal of fire in his brain, and an enraged adder in his heart. One would think that he might well rejoice at growing bald, for he must feel as if every hair of his head were a serpent, like the hair of the Euphemides.

We pity this old man almost as much as we loathe and abhor him. There cannot live, as Sir Wm. Temple says, a more wretched being than an ill-natured and malignant old man, who is neither capable of receiving pleasures, nor sensible of doing them to others. We advise him, old as he is, and peevish, ulcerated, and querulous as his mind may be, to try to reform, and at least make a sacrifice to God of the Devil's scanty savings, lest in his last hour black despair shall sit like a screech owl over his head. —*Louisville Journal*, July 29, 1863.

War News and Army Items.

October 1.—September 29, the Secretary of War sent to General Dix the following despatch:

A dispatch from Gen. Grant gives a telegram contained in yesterday's Richmond Whig, dated at Charlottesville, which says that our cavalry entered Staunton on Monday at 5 o'clock A. M.; that our forces were also at Waynesboro; that no damage had been done up to 4 P. M.; that smoke indicated that they were burning the railroad between Christian Creek and Staunton. No direct communication has been had with Gen. Sheridan for several days. Couriers to and from him are known to have been captured by the guerrillas that infest the country in his rear.

Dispatches to 9:40 last night, have been received from General Sherman at Atlanta, but no movements at that point are reported.

From Nashville, our dispatches are to 9:30 last night. The enemy did not attack at Pulaski, but took the pike towards Fayetteville, and were pursued about nine miles by our cavalry. Gen. Rousseau is returning with his infantry to Nashville. Desperate efforts will be made by the enemy to force Sherman from Atlanta by destroying his communications.

The draft is quietly progressing in all the States, but volunteer enlistments being more speedy than the draft, all loyal and patriotic people should urge forward rapid enlistments, in order to reinforce Sherman and enable him, not only to hold his position, but also, without delay, to push on his campaign.

E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

On the same day, he published the following despatch from Gen. Grant:

HEADQUARTERS CHAPIN'S FARM, 10:45 A. M., September 29.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck:

Gen. Ord's Corps advanced this morning and carried the very strong fortifications and long line of intrenchments below Chapin's farm, with some fifteen pieces of artillery, and from two hundred to three hundred prisoners. Gen. Ord was wounded, though not dangerously. Gen. Birney advanced at the same time from Deep Gap and carried the New Market road and intrenchments, and scattered the enemy in every direction, though he captured but few. He is now marching on toward Richmond. I left Gen. Birney where the road intersects the New Market and Richmond road. The whole country is filled with field fortifications thus far.

U. S. GRANT.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

On the evening of the 30th, the Secretary communicated to the public the following:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 9:10 P. M.

A despatch from General Grant, dated 3:30 this evening at City Point, states that Warren attacked and carried the enemy's line to day on their extreme right, capturing a number of prisoners.

A later despatch, dated this evening at 5 o'clock, and just received, says nothing has been received from Gen. Meade since he carried the enemy's line near the Poplar Grove church.

No intelligence from Gen. Sheridan's operations has been received since Sunday night, except through Richmond papers, and the latest report from that source that has reached this department was in advance of his cavalry to Staunton heretofore mentioned. Petersburg papers of to-day mention a rumor which they say is not confirmed, that one brigade of Sheridan's cavalry was ambushed at Swift Run Creek.

Despatches from Newbern received this evening, state that yellow fever is extensively prevailing at that place, but is not very fatal among the troops. They are encamped outside the town.

A despatch from Gen. Sherman, dated 8:30 o'clock last night states that he has made an actual exchange of 2,000 of his own army, and made arrangement with Hood to send the other prisoners a supply of clothing, soap, towels, &c.

E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

The following telegram is the latest we have from Tennessee:

Nashville, Sept. 30.—Forrest on the night of the 28th was at Fayetteville, with nearly his whole force, en route to the Chattanooga railroad. A small part of the road was destroyed by a small body of rebels. Parties of rebel cavalry are scattered along the line of this railroad, and an attack is apprehended at Duck and Elk river bridges.

On the Tennessee and Alabama railroad all the bridges and trestles between Athens and Pulaski, a distance of 30 miles, have been destroyed.

Gen. Rousseau was at Christian last night.

During the night the telegraph wire was cut below that place.

This morning there has been no communication south of Murfreesboro.

It is stated that private information has been received later than the above, which represent enough troops at Nashville to successfully defend the city, and that Gen. Rousseau is confident he has enough with him to cope with Forrest's forces.

From Missouri there is no connected or satisfactory news. The small squads of federal forces at different points are falling back to other points and concentrating. The rebels captured a train at Centralia, robbed it and set it on fire.

Thirty-four soldiers, most of them discharged veterans, returning home from Atlanta, were shot in cold blood and their bodies horribly mutilated. Mr. Rolland, Express Agent at Centralia, was also murdered, and three citizens on the train were wounded and left to burn up with the train, which was fired and started off at full speed. About an hour after the guerrillas left, Major Johnson, with about one hundred and fifty militia arrived at Centralia, and started in pursuit. They were ambushed about three miles out, and ninety-six of their number, including Major Johnson, were killed. The militia were raw and badly armed. The guerrillas were under the notorious Bill Anderson. This is the most atrocious affair since the massacre at Lawrence.

On the 29th Sept., at daylight the rebels attacked the Federal outposts at Ironton. After stationing their forces, a signal of 2 guns was fired from the mountain, and the assaulting force moved on our works and came up in fine style to the ditch, and then went back to the mountain in indecent haste, leaving 1,500 killed and wounded. Among the latter is Gen. Cabell, one Lieutenant Colonel, two Captains, two Lieutenants. Our entire loss is 9 killed and 60 wounded. The rebels outnumbering the Federals more than two to one, Gen. Ewing blew up his magazine and brought his entire command away.

The latest we have from Missouri is contained in the following telegram:

St. Louis, Sept. 10.—The mail agent of the Southwestern Branch Railroad arrived here to-night, and reports that Gen. Ewing reached Harrison Station about 10 o'clock last night, closely pursued by the enemy. Fighting going on.

Escaped prisoners, who arrived at De Soto to-day, reports that Pilot Knob is still held by the rebels, but their number is probably not known.

It is understood that a portion of General Smith's forces will start for Trenton, the intersection of the Pacific and Southwestern Railroad, forty miles west of here to night.

For the benefit of those who cannot find the word "Copperhead" in the dictionary, we give the following analysis of it:

C. Onspiracy.
O. position to the war.
P. nance on any terms.
I. racy.
E. mity to the Union.
R. ecognition to the "C. S. A."
H. atred to the Government.
F. arnest sympathy with the traitors.
A. narchy.
D. isloyalty.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 31 day of Oct., 1864, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Baker, F. W.	Johnson, George
Baldwin, James	Johnson, Miss Susan F.
Bailley, T. C.	Jennings, Preston
Brauer, Miss Margaret	Landrum, Thomas
Buchas, James	Milling, James H.
Cassman, Sorenia	Mitchell, Francis
Carter, Miss Mary A.	Mitchell, W. F.
Craig, Lewis	Mitchell, Mrs. Ellen
Christo, William	Roberts, Allen
Duval, Miss Clara	Red, Miss Emily
Daily, William	Saunders, Mrs. Maria
Dale, Lewis	Spaulding, Andra
Dewey, Mrs. Alletta	Tammis, Albert
Ferguson, E. W.	Todd, Miss H. Y.
Greenup, Miss Rebecca	Thomas, Green B.
Hawkins, W. A.	Vice, Wm. M.
Hutson, Miss	Yohu, Albert M.
Haynes, Miss Lizzie	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 7 o'clock, A. M., until 6 P. M.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.

Sept. 26, 1864—1t-372.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA.

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH A double porch on the east side; 8 convenient and comfortable rooms, besides a hall and 2 good cellars. Also, a frame cottage with 3 good rooms on the same lot, and 15 feet from the brick building.

The lot is large, (about half an acre) making a good garden and yard; and has a good assortment of fruit trees, &c.—Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Strawberry, Grape and Pie Plant.

For a boarding house, or for educational facilities it is a most desirable location, being just across the street from, and immediately north of the campus of the State University.

Terms \$3,000. \$1,000 in hand, and the residue on time; or a liberal deduction for cash in hand. Come, or write quick, for I will sell.

D. CARSON,

Bloomington, Ind.

Sept. 20, 1864-2w*

RUNAWAYS IN GARRARD JAIL.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro girl calling herself LUCY. She is about 15 years old and is of light copper color. Says she belongs to E. Kennedy, near Monticello, Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

September 27, 1864-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro girl calling herself LUCY. She is about 15 years old and is of light copper color. Says she belongs to E. Kennedy, near Monticello, Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

Sept. 27, 1864-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself MILLY JANE. Said woman is about 30 or 35 years old, dark complexion. Also, her daughter JENNY. Said Jenny is about 16 years old, copper color. They belong to John O. Gard, of Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

Sept. 27, 1864-1m.

High School for Boys and Girls.

THE MISSES SMITH will re-open their school in South Frankfort, Sept. 17th, 1864. To which they propose adding a Primary Department, including boys and girls.

August 16, 1864—tw4w1m—358

THE ELEVENTH SESSION!

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on Monday, September 5, 1864, and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.

July 20, 1864.

Literary and Classical School.

THE undersigned, having permanently located in Frankfort, will re-open his SCHOOL for BOYS, in the Basement of the Presbyterian Church, ON THE SECOND MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

It is his purpose to make the School every thing that parents and guardians can desire; and the TERMS.—For tuition per school year \$60.—payable half on admission.

R. S. HITCHCOCK.

Frankfort, August 10, 1864—355—tw1m.

Shelbyville Female College.

THE Twenty-fifth sessional year of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of September, 1864. A very accomplished teacher, Mrs. ELIZA SCHUE, has been employed to reside in the School room. The superior Musician, Professor KINKEL, with the assistance of Miss FLORENCE NORVELL, will have charge of the Music Department. Special attention is paid to the health, and the intellectual and moral improvement of our pupils. We have been free from molestation from soldiers. Terms moderate, compared with schools of the same grade.

Apply for Circulars to the Principal,

D. T. STUART, Shelbyville, Ky.

August 17, 1864.—tw1m*

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Collegiate year, including a period of forty weeks, is divided into two sessions: the first session commencing on Monday, September 12, 1864, and the second on Monday, January

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
(April 7, 1862-1f.)

W. W. WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capital of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.
May 13th, 1863-1f.

J. W. FINNELL,
V. T. CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-1f.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-1f.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-1f.

JAMES SPEED,
SPEED & BARRET,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Ballitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville.
(Jan. 17, 1862-1f.)

JAMES HARLAN, JR.,
JOHN M. HARLAN,
HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, Louisville, and the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 16, 1863-1f.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSON HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

WILL practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and Jackson County Courts.
Office—Frankfort and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-1f.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1f.

Kentucky River Coal.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomoy, which I will sell at the lowest and fairest prices. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.
Feb 2 twt. S. BLACK.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it.
Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
August 3, 1863-1f.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 13th of July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22nd day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighing about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammering in his speech, and is imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-3m-34d.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, a runaway slave calling himself HARLAN, who says he belongs to Clayton Carter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of age.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.
June 27, 1864-336-1m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Palomouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, In Equity, against Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts.

IN pursuance to an order of the Pendleton Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in August next, it being Court day, on credits of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House in the town of Palomouth, Ky., the Wire Suspension Bridge over main Licking river at said place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, franchises, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, bearing interest from date.

C. A. WARD, Del., Commissioner.
PALMOUTH, June 27, 1864-336-6tw3w.

TATE OF KENTUCKY, SS.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT, JULY TERM, 1864.
John W. Sanders, Plaintiff, against William Sanders, Letitia Sanders, Henry Sanders, Alexander Sanders, and Tilmans Sanders, heirs at law of William Sanders, Sr., deceased.

THIS day Plaintiff filed his petition for a division of lands which belonged to William Sanders, Sr., deceased, and his death, and showed that Alexander Sanders and Tilmans Sanders, two of the defendants, are non-residents of Kentucky. It is ordered that notice of the aforesaid application be published in the newspaper called the Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, Kentucky, for three weeks consecutively, giving said non-residents notice of said application, that they may appear thereat.

Tnos. N. LINDSEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.
A copy attested: A. H. RENNICK, Clerk C. C.
July 20, 1864-346-1tw&3w.

NEW ENGLAND
Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, \$500,000.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.
Frankfort April 13, 1863-1f.

Diarrhoea
AND
FLUX!

STRICKLAND'S
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

Is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulant and carminatives, which every physician acknowledged is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysentery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th inst., says: "that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50¢ per bottle."

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.



For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shirts, Hairs, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathered Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and the results are of the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase the new Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, 260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE FRANKLIN county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 27th of July 1864, a negro woman calling herself MARY. She is 23 years old, copper color, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 130 pounds. She belongs to Mrs. Mary Smith, of St. Louis county, Missouri.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.
July 28, 1864-1m-16d.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT.

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved, or your Head Shampooed, go to H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

COLORING.

GENELEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees, Moustaches, or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at
Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Bracken county, on the 27th June, a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black complexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was arrested in Bracken county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
July 15, 1864-1m-34d.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he has removed his Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of his patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.
BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.
Frankfort, March 23, 1863-1f.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,
A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we will spare no patronage of every truly loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries, and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made. Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00
Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?
Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS,
Lexington Kentucky.
March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL
UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER
To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government, whilst the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare.

Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far exceed of their political opinions, in advance of their press, are to the surest guarantee—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develop into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also to afford them the advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develop some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

Waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS.
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one year.

L. A. CIVILL,
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cramack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Coffins, and all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to
J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.
August 26, 1863-w&twlv.

Statement of the Condition



ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.
Real Estate unencumbered, \$87,903 18
Cash on hand and in Bank, 72,022 43
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, 124,273 40

Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 44,000 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 3,500 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
Cleveland & Pittsburgh, R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (G. I. Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
P. & W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 00
Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 18,000 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 38,000 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 30,000 00
Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 3,000 00
N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 00
Wayne County, Michigan, Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water), 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 38,000 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 21,000 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, (1853 & 1858), 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 60,000 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., quarterly, 75,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest, 106,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 182,500 00
United States (5-20s) Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 169,000 00
Connecticut State Scrip, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 290,000 00
Connecticut State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 00
R. I. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 100,000 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 15,000 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent., quarterly interest, 31,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent., semi-annual interest, 76,000 00
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 20,000 00
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1853 & 1864, 23,410 00
500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000 00
300 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock, 30,000 00
100 Shares Boston & Albany R. R. Co. Stock, 10,000 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 00
50 Shares Citizens Bk's S'tk., Waterbury, Conn., 5,000 00
50 Shares Bk's S'tk., Stafford Springs, Conn., 5,000 00
36 Shares Eagle Bk's S'tk., Providence, R. I., 1,800 00
200 Shares Revere Bk's S'tk., Boston, Mass., 20,000 00
100 Shares First National Bk's S'tk., Boston, Mass., 10,000 00
200 Shares Bk of the State Mo. S'tk., St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 00
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 00
100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 00
400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics Bk's S'tk., Phil. Pa., 20,000 00
500 Shares Bank of Hartford Co. S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 50,000 00
440 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 44,000 00
300 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 30,000 00
250 Shares State Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 25,000 00
150 Shares Conn. Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 15,000 00
140 Shares Etna Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 14,000 00
100 Shares Bank of Hartford County, Hartford, Conn., 5,000 00
200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000 00
100 Shares First National Bank, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 00
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank for Cases, Caskets, and Coffins, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 00
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 10,000 00
400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 40,000 00
50 Shares Bk of Am. S'tk., N. Y. City, 5,000 00
800 Shares Broadway Bank S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 00

LIABILITIES.
The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, None.
Losses adjusted and due, None.
Losses adjusted and not due, 5,478 50
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs, 122,625 02
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c., 200 00

Total Liabilities, \$128,503 52

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss.
Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary, of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, says, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Etna Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, this 24 day of July, 1864.
HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

No. 20, Renewal.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

FRANKFORT KY., July 24, 1864.

This is to certify, that DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent of the Etna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., Frankfort, Kentucky, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned, that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In Testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.
August 8, 1864-354-tw&tw.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county Kentucky, as a runaway slave, on the 27th day of July 1864, a negro girl, called CALLEY. She is about 17 years of age, 5 feet high, weighs about 115 pounds, black color. Says she belongs to John Holloway, of Knoxville Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.
WM. CRAIK, J. F. C.
July 28, 1864-1m-16d.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, March 28, 1864 EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro, and Bellevue. Leaves Lexington at 8:00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations) leaves Louisville at 4:20 P. M. Leaves Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:00 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted.)
Monday, March 28, 1864.—(f)

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro, and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:00 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.
SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.
Jan. 9, 1864.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR 1864.

100 Shares S'tk N. Y. City,	20,000	25,000
100 Shares Hanover Bk's'tk,		
N. Y. City,.....	10,000	10,700
100 Shares City B'k Stock,		
N. Y. City,.....	10,000	15,000
200 Shares B'k of Commerce		
Stock, N. Y. City,.....	20,000	22,000
100 Shares Bank of Com'th		
Stock, N. Y. City,.....	10,000	10,500
300 Shares Importers and		
Traders Bk's'tk, N.Y.C'y,	30,000	33,000